FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month......80 50

 DAILY, Per Year
 6 00

 SUNDAY, Per Year
 2 00

 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year
 8 00

 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...
Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS—Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Senator Cullom's Forecast.

The subjoined paragraph contains what is perhaps the briefest, the plainest and the most comprehensive definition of the United States Government's proper course with regard to a change of sover eighty over the Isthmus:

" In case the insurgents in Panama are successful and win recognition of the Republic of Panama from the United States, the embarrassment in which this Government now finds itself concerning canal negotiations will be relieved, as it will then be nossible to negotiate a treaty with the new State."

This is the opinion and forecast, as reported by the New York Herald, of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Why balk at the plain truth of the situation? Senator Cullom simply foresees the end toward which events are hastening.

Is there anything in the case as it stands to-day, or in the future developments likely to proceed from the present situation, which involves discredit to this nation or doubt as to the absolutely correct attitude of the Government at Washington now and at all times?

They who declare that Americans ought to blush at the thought of embracing the opportunity which the greed of the Bogota extortioners has forced into existence are mostly the disappointed partisans of the Nicaragua route. Where they are not that, they are muddleheaded moralists in whose view America is constantly in danger of disgracing

herself before the world. How much readier are these latter to perceive shame in store abroad for the United States Government and people than the European critics of our behavior whose unfavorable opinion they deprecate! How much quicker, for example, is the New York Evening Post to detect in advance of the fact the dishonorable quality of any canal treaty negotiated with the Republic of Panama than is the Times of London.

Mr. Gorman in the Senate.

It is safe to say that the Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN is neither surprised nor greatly elated by his success in taking Maryland away from the Republicans. He never runs after rainbows; and he is as cool after winning as after losing. As the leader of his party in the Senate he will soon have on his hands a campaign larger and even more difficult than the one which he has lately conducted with all his own skill and shrewdness. He has not only to steer his party in a prudent course and to make the most of Republican mistakes, but he has to avoid friction within the party, to persuade the impatient hot-headed to go a little slower, to temper individual ardors and je

He knows all the arts of parliamentary process and management. The Republicans in the Senate may have more brilliant and loquacious adversaries, but none more formidable. If the Democratic party is to regain the popular confidence which it has thrown away, it must be by proving itself judicious, not unreasonably obstructive, not fanatically partisan, but patriotic, intelligent, "safe." It is good fortune for it to have as its leader in the Senate a man with no burrs in his convolutions. Mr. GORMAN will not "alop over." He will not let any chance escape him. He will not delude himself with any premature enthusiasm. He watches his opponents. He watches his own side as carefully. He is pretty sure to play the game for all it is worth.

Himself an example of what political sagacity can do for a discouraged party, he returns to the Senate with increased prestige; and sober-minded Democrats will hope much from his sagacious and passionless leadership.

Canada's Iron Industries. A well known member of the Dominion Parliament recently made the following

" Canada is face to face with the painful truth that her iron and steel industries have not been a success. This does not mean that great iron and steel industries cannot be established in Canada. It does mean, however, that the plain facts should be revealed, no matter how much the revelation costs. Can Canada produce iron and steel to advantage? This is the question that is brought home to every Canadian to-day. Something is wrong at Sydney and something is wrong at the Sault. What is the matter? We have the coal and iron ores and presumably every adjunct to the manufacture of steel. The fault may be in the quality of some of these materials or it may the in the management of the enterprises that so far have failed to get on a solid

The question thus raised is one of supreme importance to Canada. To no small extent, the argument for a protective tariff and the opposition to the Chamberlain plan rest upon Canada's ability to build up industries, large and little, in which iron and steel are the basis of the business. If she cannot from domestic ores manufacture profitably at least a fair proportion of the iron and approximately \$25,000,000, the sooner she discovers the fact and adjusts her fiscal policy to that fact the better will it be for her.

We do not say that Canada cannot be her own chief source of supply for iron and steel, or that her mines may not yet be developed to a point which would make her an important exporter of manufactured iron and steel goods. We simply quote the statement of a prominent Canadian, and note the apparent ground which he has, in the experience of the Sydney and the Sault properties, for making such a statement.

Canada has iron ores in unlimited

quantity. Deposits estimated to contain billions of tons are known to exist to the Pacific. In Nova Scotia, millions upon millions of tons of ore are actually in sight. The ores of the Sault district were so promising that millions of dollars were invested for their development. Our Canadian neighbors have been so confident of the great value of these deposits that they have paid, during the last twenty years, more than \$3,000,000 in bounties on the manufacture of pig iron alone. But the Sault properties have gone to pieces, for the time being at least, and the Sydney works are suf-

fering at least a temporary depression. The foregoing opinion that "something s wrong" appears to be entirely justified. There are those, claiming expert knowledge, who declare that Canadian ores can never be made available for general purposes without a liberal admixture of | the end of its statutory term. That, ores of a character not yet found in Canada. There are others, also claiming expert knowledge, who assert the contrary. With all that the industry may mean to her, for good or for ill, it would seem quite time that Canada should find a definite determination of the matter.

The Revolution.

The provisional Government which was organized at Panama as the agent of independence appears to have the support of all political parties, and even of the Colombian troops which were recently despatched to the city. That the movement will quickly extend to Colon may be taken for granted, and it would not be surprising if the States of Cauca and Antioquia should take part in the uprising. The Republic of Panama, which the inhabitants of the Isthmus, oppressed and plundered by the Bogota politicians, have for two generations striven to create, is at last a fact. The independence of the Isthmus has been more than once declared, in vain; but there is reason to believe that this time Colombia will find herself powerless to As we have previously pointed out, the

Republic of New Granada was scarcely ten years old when the provinces of Panama and Veragua, wrought to desperation by the neglect of their local interests, declared themselves independent under the name of the State of the Isthmus of Panama. The revolution was quelled, partly by force and partly by promises of better government, which for a while were kept. It soon again became clear, however, that the Isthmus. which geographically, industrially and commercially has nothing in common with those interior provinces of Colombia which have generally been preponderant at Bogota, could not safely intrust the protection and advancement of its local interests to a remote, centralized government. Accordingly, when Colombla in 1853 was transformed from a unified into a federal republic, under which every province had the right to declare itself independent, Panama and Antioquia took advantage of the perautonomous governments for some years. Again reunited to Colombia and again outraged by neglect and spoliation, Panama for a third time revolted during the Presidency of SANTOS GUTIERREZ 1868-70), and it was only with extreme difficulty that the authority of the central government was reestablished. There have since been a number of insurrectionary outbreaks, one of which was only recently suppressed; all provoked by the conviction that it was hopeless to secure due regard for Isthmus interests at

Bogota. Never before, however, has the welfare of the State of Panama been so shamelessly sacrificed as by the Congress which has just adjourned, after refusng to ratify the canal treaty concluded by President MARROQUIN with the United States. To the inhabitants of the Isthmus the completion of the Panama canal is a matter of life and death. If ever a people had the right to sunder old political ties and proclaim themselves independent, the inhabitants of Panama now possess it. The wrong to which they have been subjected at the hands of the Bogota politicians is incomparably more grievous than any that drove our forefathers in 1776 to declare themselves independent of Great Britain. There is not a well informed and fair minded man in the United States, or in France, or in Great Britain, who will not say that Panama has done well to cut itself oose from Colombia and to organize an independent republic.

These revolmists should have nothing to fear. They have founded a permanent republic. It can no more be overthrown by Colombians than could the Republic of Texas by the Mexicans. Before the State of Panama now opens a brilliant future. We hail the newrisen star in the galaxy of American Commonwealths.

the Balfour Cabinet Stand

After All? It begins to look as if the Government reconstructed by Mr. Balfoth may manage to secure a working majority in Parliament and as if, by a reference of projected fiscal changes to a royal commission, an appeal to the constituencies on a preferential tariff issue may be postponed for some years.

The incidents of the last fortnight have not encouraged the Free Fooders. The by-elections rendered necessary through the acceptance of office by the new members of the Cabinet have not disclosed the expected popular reaction against Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposal steel and manufactures thereof which and Mr. Balfour's qualified acceptance she now imports to a yearly value of of it. These local tests undoubtedly show that the Unionist party has lost some votes, but by no means so many as its opponents had counted on. There has been no organized cooperation between the free trade seceders from the Ministry and the Liberals. The letter, indeed, in which the Duke of DEVON-SHIRE accepted the presidency of the Free Food League made it clear that he was unwilling to embarrass the Balfour Government, and was by no means disposed to a reunion with his old Liberal comrades. The Liberals themselves are still split into pro-Boers and anti-Boers, and even the hope of victory has not availed to bring about reconsolidation.

The Liberal leaders, moreover, are not a little worried to discover that some of throughout her area from the Atlantic | their own rank and file look with favor upon Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S programme. There are signs, also, of a drift toward the preferential tariff advocated by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN on the part of British workmen, notwithstanding the fact that the Trades Union Congress and the Miners' Federation have proclaimed adherence to free trade. Nor can it be denied that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S progress from Glasgow to Newcastle, Liverpool and other centres of British industry and trade has assumed to some extent the aspect of a triumphal tour.

It is known, however, that Mr. CHAM-

BERLAIN would like to defer an appeal to the ballot box until he has had time to 'educate" the voters, and Mr. BALFOUR, not unnaturally, desires to prolong the life of the present Parliament to near with the aid of the Irish Nationalists, he can avoid defeat during the next session is probable if it be true that, according to a careful count, the Unionist free traders do not control more than sixty seats in the House of Commons. That number would count double, it is true, on a division, but the assistance of the Irish Nationalists would more than counterbalance the loss. There are two valuable concessions which the existing Cabinet can, and doubtless will, make to Ireland. One is an act for the relief of agricultural laborers which Mr. WYNDHAM has already promised, and the other is a State-endowed Catholic teaching university (as distinguished from a mere degree-conferring body) which Mr. Bal-FOUR has long advocated. No doubt the Liberal leaders would pledge themselves to confer similar favors, and even greater ones, but they would probably be unable to redeem their pledges, inasmuch as the House of Lords is overwhelmingly anti-Liberal. We should not, therefore, be surprised to see Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND and his friends combining with Mr. BAL-FOUR'S followers in support of a motion to refer the whole question of free trade versus a retaliatory or preferential tariff to a royal commission. Experience has shown that such a body proceeds in a very leisurely way, and a report would hardly be expected until some two years should

have elapsed. It is, of course, understood that the inquiry previously instituted as to the expediency of adopting Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN'S programme was undertaken by permanent officials of the Government. and its conclusions would have far less weight than those reached by a royal commission, on which all parties would be fairly represented.

Two Defeats and a Victory. The Hon. Tom Johnson is the fore-

most representative of Bryanism. More radical than Mr. BRYAN, he has been taken to that great man's bosom. He is or was the heir apparent.

The conservative Ohio Democrats have joined with the Republicans in cooking Tom's hash. In spite of his liberality, mission and succeeded in maintaining activity and rushing methods of campaigning, he has been beaten, absurdly. ignominiously.

His signal defeat is the best piece of good luck the Democratic party has had for some time. And Mr. BRYAN's State continues to be Republican. The hopelessness of socialistic and populistic Democracy, smashed at two Presidential elections, and now smashed again in the States of its leader and his ablest associate, must be apparent even to its blindest partisans. Democratic victory in Maryland, under the direction of an old fashioned Democratic statesman, points the way toward the rehabilitation of the

Ohio and Nebraska, with their indorsement of the Kansas City rubbish, show the Democrats how to stay beaten. Marvland shows them how to beat.

Where the Vote Came From

Low carried only eight of the thirtyfour Assembly districts of Manhattan -the Fifth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twentyseventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first. He received in these districts 55,968 to 43.015 for McCLELLAN, the majority for Low being 12,953.

The aggregate population of these eight districts, according to the census of 1900, was 474,082, and as the total number of votes for the two candidates was 98,983, they were 20.8 per cent. of the population.

The remaining districts of Manhattan carried by McClellan had a population in 1900 of 1,376,011, and his poll in them was 128,299 to Low's 63,179, or a total poll for the two of 191,478, or 13.9 per cent. of the population. This smaller percentage of the vote to the population is explained in large part by the much greater percentage of the foreign born, and consequently of aliens, in the McClellan districts generally. For example, the highest percentage of the foreign born in the Low districts was 37.9 for the Twentyninth, but in nineteen of the twentyseven McClellan districts that percentage was exceeded and in seven the for-

eign born were actually in the majority. The eight districts carried by Low are the least crowded districts of Manhattan Island, averaging in 1900 only 91 persons to the acre. Except the First, all the districts carried by McClellan were far more densely populated. Of McClellan's majority in Manhattan three-fourths was obtained in the most crowded districts of the town; or the districts in which the population to the

re	is	given in thi	s table:	
		To the Acre	1	To th
stri	cts.	Acre.	Districts.	Acre
		462.0	16	447.
			20	229.
			22	222
		577.0	26	253.
		. , , , ,	28	277.
			30	266.
		313.8		

In these districts McClellan polled

70.488 votes and Low only 30.918. This election proves, therefore, that Tammany retains its political mastery over the densely populated districts of the town and that there its main strength still lies, in spite of the very radical changes of races which have taken place in several of the districts during the last twenty years.

The districts carried by Low are the

distinctively Republican districts of the centre of the island through which Fifth avenue runs and to the west of Central Park, where the natives along the population are generally in the largest percentage on Manhattan Island, and the number of inhabitants to the acre is the

smallest. Finally, the indications of the returns seem to be that the Low vote was almost wholly Republican. Very conspicuous Democrats came out strongly in his favor, but the number of Democrats who voted for him was apparently, at most, not more than probably ten or fifteen thousand. The Citizens' Union made a great show and was undoubtedly earnest in its disinterested activity, but it seems to have obtained very few votes proportionately. Mc-CLELLAN was elected by Democratic votes kept up to full measure in the districts which are always Democratic strongholds.

WILLIAM HUCKABY, a negro farmer, was buried near Dawson, Ga., the other day. There was a great crowd at the funeral, and at least half of it was white. The pallcearers were white. Among them were several county officers and solid citizens.

WILLIAM HUCKABY worked hard, was strictly honest, respectful in his manners. He minded his own business. He never meddled with politics. His credit is said to have been as high as that of any man in Terrell county, and he acquired a competency. He was respected and esteemed by the whites.

If negroes would imitate the methods of WILLIAM HUCKABY, work hard, save their money, let politics alone, the "negro question" would be out of the way.

We have received a letter from the Rev. R. C. FILLINGHAM, the English vicar of Hitchin, who was rebuked by Bishop POTTER so amartly for announcing his purpose to interfere with ritualistic services in New York Episcopal churches. It seems that he is waging his war against ritualism in England with great vigor. In spite of the inhibition of the Bishop of Bristol, he preached last month in a Congregational chapel of Bristol, with a view, as he acknowledged in his sermon, to "force the situation." by demonstrating that the Church of England is a Protestant Church in harmony with Protestants generally and a foe to "idolatry," as he called ritualism. He said that he was prepared to take the consequences, and if he was "called on to suffer for the Protestant religion" he felt "that there is no greater cause to suffer for." Mr. FILLINGHAM's rather remarkable defence of his contumacy is that the Ritualists also are illegal in their "Romish ceremonial and doctrines." Evidently he is inviting notoriety and is eager to pose as a martyr. His letter to us indicates that he is in good spirits.

A Prompt Reply to Father Wynne. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Father Wynne's naive invitation to me recalls the days of my childhood when I learned that delightful old apologue:
"'Will you walk into my parlor?

Said the spider to the fly." SACERDOS.

Panama Libre-A Prophecy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: west coast of Central and South America can surely be reckoned on to give moral support to the Isthmus people in an effort to be free and to carry out a canal treaty acceptable to Uncle Sam GUATEMALA, C. A., Oct. 20

The Demand for a Monday Thanksgiving. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like o see you get your towline out for a Monday Thanksgiving as proposed by your correspondents, F. H. Nelson and "A. U. M." The last named gentleman appears to have brought the matter to the ten letter, and I think that [the argument is all on the side of Monday for the feast day. Now that the election is over, THE SUN can, think, if it cares to do so, bring about this chang

in time for use during the present month; and, o started, a change back to Thursday will never be made. The railroad companies would indorse the scheme solidly, and Thanksgiving Day would hereafter be a big business day with them on account of thousands of people going "back to the old home."
"House parties" for Thanksgiving would become an annual event, and I prophesy that in a few years even the glories of Christmas would be outshone by ksgiving holiday, which would practically ast from Saturday noon until Tuesday morning I do not think that any valid objections could of

would be raised in a business way.

To break into the middle of the business week with a holiday deranges business quite as much. If not more so, than a Monday holiday. There would people in the northeast corner of the United States are not as "sot" in their ways as their ancestors

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why cannot the suggestion of Mr. Fred H. Nelson in regard to lebrating Thanksgiving on Monday, instead of Thursday, be brought to the attention of the proper

I am sure that should you take this matter up and agitate it you would have the support of a vast body of employees, and employers also If a holklay is to be observed, the longer the time that can be spent in rest or recreation the greater

the pleasure of the brief vacation. NEW YORK, NOV. 5. THOMAS NOLAN.

Thinks He Knows More About Faro Than Mr

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I saw in it Sunday's Sun the two following statements by Mr Pat Sheedy: 1. "I know as much about fare bank as any man

2. "And I can't beat it. If the last one is true, Mr. Sheedy certainly ought to know best, then the first one is absolutely untrue. am no gambler, but know how the game is played and that it can not only be beaten, but that the bank is bound to lose if the player understands the

The trouble with professional gamblers must be that they have no thorough knowledge of arithmetic, or do not understand that as long as the per entage is in favor of the bank they are bound to lose, system or no system; whereas if the per-centage were in their favor they would be equally

The way to win at the game is so utterly simple that I am sure if Mr. Sheedy knew it he would feel like being propelled around the block in a certain ong ago. Science Versus Chance. New York, Nov. 4. dignified manner for not having found it out

The Trust Company for Churches Eroni the Church Economist

in time with the general movement in finance for the greater use of corporate treasurers, the latest development in institutional finance is the trust ompany acting as assistant treasurer for churches charities and similar institutions. The plan con templates

First-To take over the custody of a treasurer's books and accounts upon audit, and receipt for the same Second-To acknowledge all contributions and receipts of income in a treasurer's name or other

Third-To keep the books of a church corporation ccurately and confidentially.
Fourth-To move out the new bills-that drudg ery for a church treasurer-and to pay the ap Pifth-To prepare for a treasurer his regula

Sixth-To serve as the custodian and administrate of permanent endowment funds with fidelity law and according to the directions of trustees. A Woman's Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What greate

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.

SUGAR AND CUBA.

The impending consideration by Congress of the question of reciprocity with Cuba gives timeliness to the presentation of a few facts concerning the item of sugar, which forms the real basis of that legislative

consideration.

Last year the repple of the United States consumed 2,500,000 tons of sugar, or about one-quarter of the entire quantity which came into the world's market. But a statement of a world production of approximately 10.000,000 tons of sugar per year gives no very clear conception of the enormous quantity of material which it represents. Reducing it to a practical illustration, it may be said that 10,000,000 tons of sugar would load a train of ordinary freight cars which would reach from New York to San Francisco, and require 6,000 powerful locomotives to move it. It would freight 1,000 ocean-going steamships with 10,000 tons to the ship. If loaded on wagons, two tons to the load, a close processio might be formed which would girdle the globe at the equator. If made into candy, would give to every man, woman and child in the United States a pound a day for every day in the year, Sundays excepted.

Although sugar is no new thing in the world, its use and consumption upon any thing like the present scale is quite a modern institution. The United States alone now consumes annually nearly double the entire market supply of the world fifty years ago. This is not solely by reason of the increased number of consumers. In 1850 the per capita consumption in this country was twenty-three pounds. Last year it was about seventy-three pounds. This is largely attributable to the reduced cost of commodity.

In 1850 "crushed" sugar, then in common use, sold at wholesale at from 8% to 10% cents per pound. Within the following decade the wholesale prices fluctuated between 71/2 and 141/4 cents. The period of the civil war sent sugar prices soaring by slow degrees to 17% cents in April, 1864. Three months later saw them jumped to 30 cents the pound. A year later they had dropped to 20 cents, from which point they fell irregularly but persistently until the period of reciprocity brought them (in 1894-95) to 31/2 cents as a minimum The restoration of the tariff lifted them to the price since maintained, a general aver-

age of about 4% cents the pound. The effective force in this reduction has been the bounty aided beet sugar of Europe. The history of European sugar legislation is vastly complicated. While the system has been in operation ever since its adoption by the Emperor Napoleon during the English blockade of Continental Europe, in 1805, its effective influence or and actual regulation of world prices o sugar is a matter of the last twenty-five years, and, even more notably, of the last ten or fifteen years. The results of this influence are indicated in the fact that whereas in 1860 cane supplied about three times as much of the world's sugar consumption as did beet root, in 1885 cane and beet supplied about an equal quantity, and in 1902 the beet product was about twice that of the cane.

This has been one of the prime causes, perhaps the prime cause, of that economic distress in Cuba concerning which so much was said during the contest in Congress two mars ago. But two other causes of Cuba s need have been directly and actively contributory. One of these appears in the temporary destruction of the Cuban industry during the war period. From this injury, so far as quantity of possible production is concerned, the island has virtually recovered. With an adequate labor supply and reasonably favorable weather, it would be possible for her to make, during the coming season, a larger quantity of sugar than that produced during her record season, in 1894. But the crop of 1894 brought Cuba approximately \$70,000,000, whereas the same output to-day, with prices unaffected by reciprocity. would bring her barely \$50,000,000, and

perhaps even less than that. The second of these contributory causes lies in the utter neglect of Gen. Wood to give attention to Cuba's economic needs. His specialties were street sweeping and school establishment, which would be seen of men and therefore would redound to his great honor and glory. The stomachs and the pockets and the bank accounts of the Cuban people, from field hand to landed proprietor, were not available material for spectacular administration. They were therefore left to work out their own salvation, until Gen. Wood became panic stricken over the increasing proportions of the menacing cloud of industrial distress and plunged vigorously into the struggle for concessions which would avert the danger which threatened his reputation as an

dministrator. For the fall in sugar prices neither the United States nor Cuba is responsible The damages of the war period were an unfortunate incident in Cuba's political redemption. For the failure of the government of intervention to contribute to the economic restoration of the island the United States is responsible, and that responsibility was definitely acknowledged when, in 1901, a committee from the Constitutional Convention asked for advantages in the American market in exchange for its acceptance of the Platt Amendment. which was imposed as a condition of American withdrawal and the establishment of a Cuban Government. They were told to accept the amendment, and, as it has been expressed by Senator O. H. Platt, to "trust the United States." Two sessions of the United States Congress have abused that trust and repudiated the obligation. An offended public has twice expressed its indignation, but has failed to punish

The Baggage Smashers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was pleased o read in THE SUN to-day the contribution of "R. more provoking and a surer cause of language not polite than to find a good trunk, after a short trip, so damaged that it must be repaired before being used again. From what I have observed in the handling of trunks at stations, I am convinced that the damage can be stopped, and quickly, if the rall-road officials will issue an order that the men in their employ who will not handle baggage without njury must vacate their places for men who will.

There are always enough men to bandle trunks without any damage, and they would do it if the officials so ordered it and a report of those failing to comply with that order was issued. If all railroads adopted that rule, making the

careless men subject to dismissal, the baggage smasher would quickly go out of business. I am surprised at the indifference of such officials, when by so little an act they would receive the praise of the public generally, instead of the conder now so justly showered on them. T. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the information of Mr. George O. Moule of Buffalo, who has entured to enlighten his fellow men on the subject of cocoa and chocolate. I beg to inform him the cocoa shelis in powdered form are largely used by manufacturers of low-priced cocoas in adulterating that article. One concern in the East makes wdered cocoa out of cocoa shells exclusively. which fact is boildly stated on the label. Cocoa beans are not kiln dried by the manufacturer of ocos and chocolate, but are roasted like pennuts In powdered occoa the excess of oil is extracted by hydraulic pressure, whereas chocolate contains all of the oil (about 80 per cent) ROBERT II ATMOLD

THE AFTER-THINKERS.

The Rev. Dr. Funk Tells How He Thinks

It Could Have Been Done. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To see clearly and straight the reasons for the present defeat should greatly help the Citizens' Union in their next battle Let us not fool ourselves. It seems to me the reasons are writ large, in letters each as large as a barn The glaring fact was lost sight of that this is overwhelmingly a Democratic city-by 122,-000 or so majority. No fusion fight can win unless it be kept far away from party lines Three mistakes, in my judgment, were made by the Citizens' Union, each fatal:

1. The nomination of a Republican for Mayor this year. It would have been fair play, after the Democrats had yielded two years ago, that a Democrat now had been named Low should have refused absolutely to run, and made plain the ground of his re fusal to be that fair play required the naming a Democrat-Swanstrom, or Grout, or Hinrichs, or some other equally good Demo-This would have been tactical wisdom and good politics 2. Permitting the regular Republican conven-

tion to in lorse Grout and Fornes, and refusing to allow the regular Democratic convention to do the same. This was not fusion, but partisanship, to the average Democratic mind Of course the fusion leaders could explain this satisfactorily to each other; but the spellbinders did not and could not explain i satisfactorily to the average Democrat who two years ago fought with the Citizens' and helped it to win. He saw two fusion members of Low's administration, who all fusionists said were excellent administrative officers, indorsed by the Republican convention with the hearty approval of the Citizens' Union: but when those same men were in dorsed by the regular Democratic convention the Citizens' Union rejected them. seemed to be done at the dictation of the Republican machine. With the Presidential election only one year off, this was an awfu blunder: it was suicidal.

3. The refusal to allow the independent Democrats of Brooklyn to nominate a ticket with Low at the head of it, as the Brooklyn Citizen and Mr. McLaughlin desired. refusal compelled the dissatisfied Democratic Republican emblem. This latter alternative needlessly ran counter to the stupendous prejudice of an average voter against voting the ticket of the opposing party

Yes, yes: these threefold actions of the Citizens' Union can be defended in the professor's classroom; but to win political battles we must climb down from our academic heights to where the average people think and live, and learn at least to accept gladly every indorsement of our candidates that is unaccompanied by pledges of any kind Finical-

ness is not politics. The calling of Grout "traitor," &c., and Tammany all manner of hard names, could not compensate for these errors. "I cannot account for it," said a Chinese General called to book for a seemingly unnecessary defeat in the Tonquin war. "We made the most hideous faces, and uttered terrifying cries but the enemy bore down on us like bees in a swarm, and we were swept away." Well, we console ourselves with the thought that the Citizens' Union is made up of the cream of our city, and that even "whipped cream" is better than the best of skimmed milk

I. K. FUNK NEW YORK, Nov. 4. THE SCHOOLS IN PORTO RICO.

The English Language and American Ideas Now Taught Throughout the Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A new life began for Porto Rico in October, 1898, In that month American brains and American energy took up the educational problem of passed under control of the American milltary government. Necessarily the defective Spanish system had to be temporarily continued. It was with few schools, poor equip ment, and inefficient un-American teachers that the military government had to do its work of establishing the American free public school in the island. The work was done-and well done, as far as it was possible for the military government. This continued till the civil government of Porto Rico was established, May 1, 1900, and indeed until the Porto Rican Legislature enacted a comprehensive school law on Jan. 81, 1901.

The old Spanish system is to be judged by its results. The first American census (1899) showed that only 15 per cent. of the people of the island could read and write; and that in December, 1897, less than a year previous to American occupation, there were only 539 schools, with an enrollment of 22,625 pupils These schools (so called) were without Government aid or control; without system; with out uniform or adequate equipment; were

erament aid or control; without system; without uniform or adequate equipment; were taught by poorly and irregularly paid teachers, who themselves enjoyed few, if any, educational opportunities, and who were given little or no encouragement to progress.

In contrast we note that during the last school year, 1902-1903, the maximum number of schools of all kinds open was 1,115, an increase of 576, or more than 100 per cent., in practically four years; the total enrollment was 70,216 pupils, an increase of 47,591, or 2,341 more than 200 per cent increase; that the highest average daily attendance was 40,000, a daily attendance of nearly double the entire enrollment in Spanish days, when attendances were few and lar between.

The present 1,115 schools are housed in 717 buildings. In the towns the schools are graded, with an eight years' course of study, the completion of which admirs to a high school. English is taught in every school on the island, and there are about thirty schools where all the work is done in the English language, although English is taught as a language, although Cheir ability to converse in English.

During the past year the Insular Government paid out \$600,000 for school purposes, besides \$220,000 set apart in trust funds for constructing school buildings—in all \$850,000 (dovernment aid or nearly \$1 for each man, woman and child or the island. In addition the local municipalities disbursed \$180,000 (making \$1,000,000 in all, in one year, for education, in this Spanish neglected "Gem of the Antilles." This is more than one-fourth of the total taxation of the island, both insular and municipal.

the total taxation of the island, both insular and municipal.

The educational facilities comprise rural schools, graded schools, kindergartens, high schools, agricultural schools (a prime necessity for this agricultural community) industrial schools, normal schools, and now, as a fitting and necessary complement, the University of Porto Rico. This last American tribute to this young member of our national family was formally organized on June 1, 1993.

family was formally organized on June 1, 1903.

Of the university, Dr. S. M. Lindsay, the Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, under whose able management so much good work is being done, says: "The university, founded under unusual and novel conditions aims not only to meet present and practical needs, but has a wide outlook over the future. It is hoped that in time it may become the educational centre of the West Indies, or even of the Latin American peoples. The educational problem of Porto Rico is twofold. Not only must the masses of the people receive elementary education, but leaders—men and women—must be trained, whose culture must be not an alien culture gained abroad, but a culture which is inseparably bound up with the interests of the Island, and united with American national ideals."

Dr. Lindsay is right. "American national ideals" is the keynote of our work in Porto Rico Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippier.

PEACE AT THE POLLS. The Advance of Civilization as Exemplified New on Election Days.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., NOV. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 think we are losing sight of the extent to which we are becoming civilized. Take, for instance, Tuesday's election; no murders, no riots, no nction whatever; everything quiet and peaceful as could be

Why, I can remember, and not such an ever lasting time back, either—I am't old enough even for a place in the Methuselah class—I can remember when we always had more or less slaughter at the polls, and shindles without number, and when, if an election did go off quietly, we thought it was something remarkable. But in these later days quiet is the rule, and one can exercise his right of ballot in any part of the town freely and in perfect security; and election day passes off, in fact, most peacefully.

What do you think? Are we really better than we were? Or do we simply work off our wickedness in other ways? I don't know. But even though we may be as piratical as ever at heart, we certainly are better mannered. can remember when we always had more or

From the Humanitorian

and insurance.

FORGENERAL STAFF OF THE NAVY

Admiral Bradford Recommends an Advisory Board of Seagoing Officers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.-Rear Admiral R B. Bradford, who holds that title by virtue of his office as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, does not hesitate to discuss in his last annual report the proposed establishment of a general staff for the navy.

Admiral Bradford has the reputation of not being afraid to speak frankly when he has something to say. He asserts that the future of the Bureau of Equipment is closely connected with any general staff organization that may be created, and alleges that the policy outlined by former Secretary Long, that the present General Board of the Navy, which he brought into being, is not to conflict in any way with matters in charge of the bureaus of the Navy

Department, is no longer maintained.

Admiral Bradford does not believe in a Admiral Bradford does not believe in a general staff having executive functions. He thinks that it should be a purely advisory body. This is his substitute proposition for the general staff scheme.

sition for the general staff scheme:

An organization of seagoing officers of superior rank to advise the Secretary of the Navy on professional matters has been advocated by able officers of the Navy formany years. It is not material by what name it is known, although that of "Admiralty staff" seems appropriate. It should not be so large as to be unwieldy, and probably five members, with a corps of assistants, would be sufficient. Its duties should be clearly defined and advisory only. The usefulness and success of such an organization depend absolutely upon its entire separation from the bureaus, and no bureau chief should be a member. Its creation and the selection of members should be by executive authority. This bureau recommends such a body.

"After an experience of six years in the

"After an experience of six years in the Department," Admiral Bradford says, "the Chief of the Bureau believes that it is the administration of the department that needs attention, rather than its organization par-ticularly in the direction of the expenditure of money and in confining the subordinates of the department to their legitimate duties

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. Members Slow in Arriving in Washington

-Caucuses to Be Held To-morrow. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- Members of Congress are slow in arriving in Washington for the extra session, and there are prospects that the caucuses of the two parties to be held on Saturday may be rather slimly attended. The Democratic members of the House will meet in the Hall of Representatives at noon on Saturday, and the Republicans at 8 o'clock that evening in he same place, each for the purpose of agreeing upon candidates for House offices. There will be no contests of note in either

party.

Representative Cannon will, of course, be selected as Speaker by the Republicans, and the slate will contain the names of all the present officers of the House, with the possible exception of the Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain, who is understood to be a candidate for the chaplaincy of the Senate, to fill the place of the late Rev. William H. Milburn. In that event Rev. William H. Milburn. In that event there will probably be several aspirants

for the vacancy.

There has been some talk of outlining a party programme in the Republican causes, but it is not likely that any attempt of this kind will be made, as many members will

kind will be made, as many members will not be here on Saturday.

The Democrate are expected to select as their candidate for Speaker Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, although the Missouri delegation will doubtless give Representative Champ Clark of that State

GOV. CRANE IN WASHINGTON.

Rumor That He Saw the President About the National Committee Chairmanship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- Former Gove: nor E. Murray Crane of Massachusetts came quietly to Washington this morning and departed as quietly in the afternoon, after having talked with the President and one or two members of the Cabinet and saying nothing for publication. Mr. Crane's presence gave rise to the report that he was here to consult with the President as to the chairmanship of the Republican national committee next year, but reinfication of this report is obtainable.

It is well understood here that if Senato Hanna should decline to manage the next campaign, owing to ill health or any other reason, Gov. Crane will be his successor as national chairman. But nothing definite is known here as yet as to Mr. Hanna's intentions in this regard, although it is certain that if he should decline, President Roo evelt would be more than pleased with Gov. Crane as chairman. This important matter may be settled

when the national committee meets here in Dec mber to choose the time and place for holding the next convention, or it may open until next summer's convention elects the new committee to conduct the work of the campaign. Eighteen Years of Successful Political Ac-

tivity. From the Chicago Tribune. Twenty-first-At Harvard College. Twenty-second-In Europe. Twenty-third-Campaigning as nominee for

tate Legislature.

Twenty-fourth-Member of New York Logis Twenty-fifth-Member of New York Legisla Twenty-sixth-Member of New York Legislature Twenty seventh-On ranch in North Dakota

Twenty-eighth—Campaigning as Republican can-didate for Mayor of New York. Twenty-ninth-Working on his "Life of Gouver Thirtieth-Working on first volume of his "Win

ning of the West. Thirty-first -Member National Civil Service Com-Thirty second-Working on his "History of New

Thirty third—Civil Service Commission.
Thirty-fourth—Civil Service Commission.
Thirty-fifth—Civil Service Commission. Thirty sixth -Civil Service Commission

Thirty-seventh-President New York Board of Police Commissioners. Thirty-eighth-President New York Board of Thirty ninth-Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Fortieth-Campaigning as Republican candidate Forty-first-Governor of New York Forty-second-Campaigning for Vice-Presiden

f the United States Forty-third-President of the United States Forty fourth-President of the United States

From the Singapore Stratts Times.

An American engine for use in the construction of light roadways is now at work in Sarawak. This aroused considerable adverse criticism there on the ground that a cheaper engine could have been

Upon the face of it and according to the figures supplied, this would appear to be the case, but upon examination it will be seen that the price quoted for the English locomotive is the bare cost as it stands at the works, while the price quoted for the American locomotive includes freight and insur ance to Singapore, also some extras which it was ance to Singapore, also some carras which it was considered advisable to order, such as steam alphon and rubber hose for filling the boller from streams, special copper firebox, serew jacks and moving jacks, tool box and tools, besides sundry other small items, which all added to the expense and would have to be added to the cost of the English to remeative in order to make a fair comparison. lish locomotive in order to make a fair comparison.

As far as the price is concerned there is not £10 difference between them, and, personally, I would prefer purchasing from England to buying in a foreign country, but it was a question of wh engine could be obtained quickest, and the English manufacturers neglected to reply to my requests for prices, while the American firm sent not only prices, but information as to the cost of shipm

Jains Discard Feathers and Shells

At a meeting in Bombay it has been resolved by the Jains, one of the most influential communities in India, to discontinue in future the use of feathere caps and all tortoise shell articles, on account of